# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE ROWAN COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE ROWAN COUNTY SHERIFF

### For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Rowan County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2009. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

#### **Financial Condition:**

Excess fees decreased by \$40,348 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$83,055 as of December 31, 2009. Revenues increased by \$36,821 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$77,169.

#### **Report Comment:**

• The Sheriff Should Improve Controls Over Receipts, Disbursements, and Reporting Functions

#### **Deposits:**

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Jim Nickell, Rowan County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jack Carter, Rowan County Sheriff Members of the Rowan County Fiscal Court

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the Sheriff of Rowan County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2009. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated May 13, 2010 on our consideration of the Rowan County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable Jim Nickell, Rowan County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jack Carter, Rowan County Sheriff Members of the Rowan County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The Sheriff Should Improve Controls Over Receipts, Disbursements, and Reporting Function

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Rowan County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

May 13, 2010

## ROWAN COUNTY JACK CARTER, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

#### For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### Revenues

Federal Grants		\$ 23,034
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund		33,974
State Fees For Services: Finance and Administration Cabinet Court Security Cabinet For Human Resources	\$ 89,226 29,275 12,505	131,006
Circuit Court Clerk: Fines and Fees Collected		320
The stand rees concered		320
Fiscal Court		119,792
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		42,777
Commission On Taxes Collected		323,197
Fees Collected For Services:		
Auto Inspections	6,270	
Serving Papers	35,800	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	8,065	
Add-On Fees	49,181	
Walmart Taser Donation	1,600	
Miscellaneous	 2,573	103,489
Interest Earned		178
Borrowed Money:		
State Advancement		 158,000
Total Revenues		935,767

#### **ROWAN COUNTY**

#### JACK CARTER, SHERIFF

Personnel Services-Deputies' Salaries

Other Salaries

Part-Time Salaries

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Continued)

\$

173,205 97,862

101,839

#### **Expenditures**

other salaries	101,000		
County Deputy Position	21,515		
Employee Benefits-			
Employer's Share Social Security	34,373		
Materials and Supplies-			
Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs	47,346		
Office Materials and Supplies	10,554		
Uniforms	15,412		
Computer Software	4,570		
Other Charges-			
Paper Service to Fiscal Court	8,540		
Advertising	1,370		
Conventions and Travel	6,420		
Dues	703		
Postage	6,510		
Deputy Testing	479		
Cell Phone/Radio/Pager	9,208		
Miscellaneous	1,290		
Deputy Expenses for Transporting Prisoners	2,958		
Contracted Services	11,395		
Capital Outlay-			
Office Equipment	9,006		
Vehicles	20,611	\$ 585,166	
Debt Service:			
State Advancement	158,000		
Vehicle Lease Payments	26,638	 184,638	
Total Expenditures			\$ 769,804

#### **ROWAN COUNTY**

#### JACK CARTER, SHERIFF

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Continued)

Net Revenues Less: Statutory Maximum	\$ 165,963 79,380
Excess Fees Less: Training Incentive Benefit	 86,583 3,528
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit	\$ 83,055

#### ROWAN COUNTY NOT<u>ES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT</u>

December 31, 2009

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2009 services
- Reimbursements for 2009 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2009

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

#### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

ROWAN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

#### Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.50 percent for the first six months and 16.16 percent for the last six months of the year.

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 9 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the KRS insurance fund. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 29.50 percent for the first six months and 32.97 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 3. Deposits

The Rowan County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

ROWAN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

Note 3. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Rowan County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2009, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

#### Note 4. Leases

- A. On December 7, 2004, the Sheriff's office entered into a lease agreement with U.S. Bank to lease a 2005 Ford Explorer. The agreement requires 60 equal monthly payments of \$458 to be paid in full on December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the lease was paid in full.
- B. On January 11, 2006, the Sheriff's office entered into a lease agreement with Xerox to lease a copy machine as well as provide maintenance and supplies for the machine for the Sheriff's office. The agreement requires 60 monthly base payments of \$204 plus additional charges if the maximum number of copies is exceeded. As of December 31, 2009, the principal balance outstanding was \$1,780.

#### Note 5. Federal Grant

The Rowan County Sheriff's office was awarded a Domestic Violence Enforcement Grant from the United States Department of Justice in the amount of \$23,034. During 2009, funds totaling \$23,034 were received and expended.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Jim Nickell, Rowan County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jack Carter, Rowan County Sheriff Members of the Rowan County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Rowan County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated May 13, 2010. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Rowan County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The Sheriff Should Improve Controls Over Receipts, Disbursements, and Reporting Functions



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Rowan County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2009, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

The Rowan County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Rowan County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

May 13, 2010



## ROWAN COUNTY JACK CARTER, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

#### The Sheriff Should Improve Controls Over Receipts, Disbursement and Reporting Functions

During audit procedures, we noted receipts and disbursements posted to the manual ledgers did not agree to the computerized ledgers and bank statements. The manual ledgers were used for the preparation of the fourth quarter report. Therefore, the fourth quarter report did not include all receipts and disbursements. All receipts and disbursements should be posted to the corresponding ledgers. The fourth quarter report should be compiled from accurate receipt and disbursement ledgers. If all items are posted, then the quarterly report should calculate the proper amount of excess fees due the fiscal court and reconcile to the ending fee account balance. This could have occurred due to the computer ledgers and bank statements not being reconciled to the manual ledgers on regular basis. The manual ledgers receipts were understated \$11,290 and disbursements were understated \$33,240. We recommend the sheriff require both the computerized ledgers and manual ledgers be reconciled to the bank statements to ensure all receipts and disbursements are included on the ledgers and quarterly report.

Sheriff's Response: We will reconcile all ledgers to bank statements.